

The Sun.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News. The City and Suburban News Bureau.

The wrecked Atchafalca Railroad presents a distressing and a shameful spectacle, and its President forms an instructive and painful example of business immorality. The SUN has never lightly or inconsiderately condemned the methods of the managers of our great railroad corporations, and since Mr. REINHART came to the front in the management of the Atchafalca, it has not failed to warn the stockholders of the nature of his administration.

The stockholders have no one but themselves to blame. Their carelessness and folly alone made it possible for a man like REINHART to achieve the ruin of their great property. What Mr. LITTLE, the expert accountant, now discloses was long ago disclosed by THE SUN. The shameful records of the Atchafalca were set forth in these columns as those records were made; and they were set forth in order to give the time to the stockholders to retrieve the disaster, and not too late, as it is today. The charges that we made were met with lying evasions and shameful confusion.

As railroad ethics stand, it is only necessary that a man should wreck and ruin a great property that he may be made the receiver of it, and perpetuate his disgraceful industry under the protection of the courts. Verily, the stockholders of some of our important corporations defend their rights with the ferocity of sheep beneath the shears!

Republican Weakness.
 The absence of a skilled guiding hand in the Republican party of the city of New York was once again manifested on Thursday in the determination of the committee on the Blisses and the Milhollands. It furnishes, indeed, one of the few favorable auguries of Democratic success at this time, when nearly every other condition seems sinister, unpromising, and prejudicial.

The disturbing cause of conflict between the Blisses committee of thirty regulars and the Milholland committee of irregulars was the proved worthlessness and incompetency of the old Republican machine last year. To rectify this fatal defect a radical reorganization was so vigorously demanded that the old discredited machine was disbanded. But, in the absence of any clear-headed leadership and in the confusion of issues caused by blunders of both factions, the essential object of both organizations has been lost sight of and obscured; and after a vast and needless expenditure of time, money, energy, and labor, and the unnecessary enkindling of many heartburnings and disputes, the Republicans of New York are, substantially, no better off, for organization purposes, than they were a year ago.

The legendary story of that King of France who marched ten thousand men up a hill in Holland and then forthwith marched them down again, seems to have served as a model for the Republican organizers of both factions. If such a problem was submitted to the WADSWORTH sub-committee had beset the Democratic State Committee, managed by trained and skilled students of accurate knowledge, they would have effected a substantial compromise by recognizing the Committee of Thirty in those districts where it was strongest, and by recognizing the Milholland organization where it could establish a better claim to such recognition. But gentlemen from Genesee, Newfane, Stillwater, Copake, and Sloatsburg, unable to do this, submitted to the Blisses the performance of this task. Nothing will come of it; nothing can come of it, because the Blisses will hold fast to what they have, and the Milhollands have already declared that they decline to surrender under the absurd terms proposed.

Among local politicians DAVID B. HILL is credited with restoring to current popularity the expression, not a new one, that New York city Republicans play politics as Donagel men play the violin: by main force.

Does the Sugar Trust Really Own Mr. Cleveland?
 The curtain is lifting that has hidden the private relations between the Administration and the Sugar Trust. The Senator's proposal on the part of the Democratic to put all kinds of sugar back upon the free list just where the House put them in January last by the decisive vote of 161 to 38, seems to have thrown into confusion both the Cabinet tariff makers and their echoes in the House.

If free sugar seemed so desirable, so necessary, so Democratic, to an overwhelming majority in the House in January last, why should they have rejected it now, if it was offered to them as the basis of a compromise?

Simply because the House Democrats, or part of them, surrendered to the Executive branch of the Government the power which the Constitution intrusts to them, the power to originate all bills for raising revenue.

Simply because the Executive, in the exercise of the unconstitutional powers thus acquired, had determined, for reasons best known to himself, that sugar should not be free, and that the Sugar Trust be highly protected.

That the real backers of Sugar Trust legislation are the President and his Cabinet advisers, and not the so-called Sugar group in the United States Senate, has been apparent from the first to everybody with eyes in his head. The whole influence of the Administration has been exerted to procure a reversal in the Senate of the House's action freeing all sugars, both raw and refined, and to secure for the refining interests a very high and very profitable measure of protection, at the expense of the consumer.

Mr. E. J. EDWARDS has now celebrated largely by the Philadelphia Press charged directly that the Administration was supporting the demands of the Sugar Trust in return for heavy financial aid rendered by the Sugar Trust to Mr. CLEVELAND at the time when he was a candidate seeking election to the Presidency. The letter likewise charged that Secretary CARLISLE, acting presumably for the President, was the principal agent in shaping the sugar schedule that finally came out of the dark corridors in which Mr. VORHEES'S Senate Committee on Finance held its mysterious sessions.

The first charge has been neither proved nor disproved. It remains a matter for inference from the ascertained facts. The second charge, so indignantly denied at the time by Mr. VORHEES in the Senate Chamber, has been abundantly sustained by subsequent disclosures.

In the first place came Secretary CARLISLE'S authorized statement of April 29, announcing that a compromise had been arranged acceptable all around, and urging as the principal feature of that compromise concessions in the way of protection to sugar. Mr. CARLISLE'S authority to make that statement in behalf of the Administration has never been denied by Mr. CLEVELAND, although the latter statesman has characteristically but unsuccessfully endeavored to create the impression that he was in no way responsible for the agreement reached in the Senate Committee.

Next, when the sham investigation of the Sugar scandal was undertaken by Mr. GRAY'S committee, it was proved that Mr. CARLISLE had drawn with his own pen a sugar schedule highly favorable to the Trust, and that the same had been communicated by the Secretary himself to the Senate Finance Committee.

This famous and infamous memorandum was published yesterday in fac simile by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald. It is in typewritten copy, with interlineations in Mr. CARLISLE'S handwriting, and with the marginal device, written by Senator JONES, "Put in CARLISLE'S provision." Mr. CARLISLE'S provision set forward the date of the schedule's operation to Jan. 1, 1895, a change which has been estimated to be worth at least \$30,000,000 to the Sugar Trust. It put the duty on raw sugar at forty per cent, and on refined sugars at forty-five per cent, ad valorem. It provided that the treaty with Hawaii, enabling the Trust to continue to import Hawaiian-grown sugar free of duty, should not be abrogated or impaired by anything in the Tariff bill. No "Sugar Senator," so called, has at any time proposed or voted for a schedule as favorable to the Trust as that which Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of the Treasury drew up and handed to Senator JONES.

Finally, when the conference began, there came Mr. CLEVELAND'S personal letter to Mr. WILSON, accusing the Democratic Senators of the abandonment of Democratic principles, declaring that a small revenue tax on coal and iron ore meant "party perjury and party dishonor," and then immediately declaring that these same "Democratic principles" required a tax on sugar as "a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation."

We quote once more the sugar recommendation in this significant confession of Mr. CLEVELAND'S interest in the Trust, or of the Trust's interest in him. "We ought not to be driven away," wrote the President, "from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feelings which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle."

From this to last the Administration of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has run with the sugar-refining interests. The motive of its extraordinary devotion to the Trust is yet a matter of suspicion and surmise, rather than of definite proof. But the evidence is perfect that prosperity for the Sugar Trust is in Mr. CLEVELAND'S view a fundamental Democratic principle, and that legislative disfavor to the Trust is regarded by him, for one reason or another, as party perjury and party dishonor.

The cuckoos are now chirping that in the approaching political campaign the sugar question will play a leading part. We are inclined to think the cuckoos are right. The main question will be the disgraceful failure of the Democracy to redeem its pledges to the people, and the proper appointment of the responsibility for that failure and that disgrace; but sugar is sure to be heard from on the stump and at the polls.

The sacharine prospect, however, concerns the Administration much more directly than it concerns any of the Sugar Senators, so-called. As the curtain rises, Senator GORMAN is seen offering free sugar to the House and to the Administration. Mr. CLEVELAND is seen rejecting that offer. The question for consideration from now on is not whether the Sugar Trust owns Mr. GORMAN, Mr. SMITH, or Mr. BRICE, but whether it owns Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. CARLISLE; and, if so, how the Trust came into possession of that property.

Plate and Projectile.
 The armor tests at Indian Head this summer may be described as a series of surprises. The failures have been unexpected, and then the subsequent successes have been all the more striking from the fears that had been excited. Certainly the performance of the CARNEGIE 17-inch barbettes on Monday was most remarkable. After having been struck by three shots, with the contract velocity applied in previous tests, and after the second of these shots had gone through both the plate and its backing, the projectile being found whole and scarcely injured about 800 feet beyond the earth butt, this same plate allowed a similar round on Monday to penetrate only about ten inches, and completely smashed the projectile.

The explanation seems to be that the fatal second round delivered in the acceptance trial proper employed an unusually tough projectile of the WHITELAND-STERLING pattern, whereas the service CARPENTER projectile used on Monday was the one that had been employed when the 17-inch Bethlehem plate had successfully passed the test.

It is true that the latter projectile good showing in the tests at Indian Head was due to the three previous rounds, which certainly indicated that it was rather soft. In the first of these, at a very low velocity, for the cracking test, the plate was penetrated to too great a depth, and much deeper than the Bethlehem 17-inch barbettes plate had been with a similar projectile, fired with the same charge and in view, of course, the same energy. Hence, quite apart from the difference of results on the second rounds, in which a CARPENTER projectile was used against the Bethlehem plate and a WHITELAND-STERLING against the CARNEGIE, the former breaking up and the latter going through, we have the indication of greater hardness in the

Bethlehem plate when the projectiles were the same. The third round, delivered the following day, with a CARPENTER projectile, barely got through the CARNEGIE plate, its point going perhaps two inches into the backing. But in the fourth shot, with the 850-pound CARPENTER projectile, still at its maximum velocity of 1,858 feet per second, we find the shell able to penetrate only about 10 inches, then breaking into fragments, with its head welded into the plate.

Considering that two shots only are required for testing, whereas this plate received four, and that it already had a deep crack from the top of the plate to the third impact in the right-hand upper corner when this fourth shot was directed against the right-hand lower corner, the resistance of the armor was remarkable. It is true that a deep crack was produced by the fourth shot, running from the point of impact to the bottom, and also upward till it joined the crack already spoken of produced by the third shot; but that was not surprising in view of the previous poundings to which the plate had been subjected, and, in fact, it did not alter the conclusion that the second or penetration test would have been passed successfully by this round.

The results of this supplementary experiment must be still further to increase the now thoroughly verified faith in the HARVEY process as applied to the thickest armor. It remains true, and is perhaps still more evident than ever before, that no part of the requirements of this process can safely be slighted in the making of the plate. The evidence that has been adduced in regard to shortcomings in the methods used at the CARNEGIE works may have a bearing on the varied results yielded by these four rounds at the 17-inch plate. But taken together with the triumph both of the 18-inch and 17-inch Bethlehem armor, the result of the fourth round is reassuring as to the HARVEY process, for the purpose of penetrating, in comparison to the value of the physical and chemical tests, which had indicated that the CARNEGIE plate was a good one, and yet had seemed to be made useless by the ballistic test of the first two rounds.

But another suggestion to be derived from this latest trial is that in the WHITELAND-STERLING armor-piercing shell the country possesses a projectile of extraordinary merit. The great excellence of the CARPENTER shell had shown that it was no longer necessary to go to Europe for our projectiles; and now comes this additional source of supply. The matter is the more important in that the old battle between gun and armor has been practically changed to one of plate against projectile. Taking together the increase of calibre possible and the use of smokeless powder, the gun can be made to overcome any armor that a ship can carry, at least under the short range and normal impact of the proving ground, provided only the projectile will stand the test. It is for this reason that every trial of a plate also has its value as a trial of the projectile.

Drowning Accidents.
 So far this summer has been mild upon the water. That is to say, it has been tolerably free from dangerous squalls; and yet the record of drowning accidents in New York and New Jersey shows a larger total than has been shown in the same number of months for many years past. Indeed, the result is a sad commentary on the ignorance in the handling of boats, carelessness born of conceited confidence, and downright criminal negligence have rolled up most of the and figures in the long list.

Unfortunately, our small boats are more or less dangerous machines, even in the most skilful hands; and when in charge of ignorant and inexperienced persons, they are death traps. The fool who plays with a tiller is like the child that plays with a loaded revolver.

The drowning of Miss FANNY ESTEIN and her brother, ARTHUR ESTEIN, in Jersey, while the other was in the water, was a singularly sad case indeed, with two very young lives lost. Their skill was safely at anchor, but there was a sloop close at hand. The Captain, to borrow the familiar title that is bestowed upon a man in charge of a sailboat, had gone ashore, leaving his boat in charge of a green hand and two ladies. He had no business to leave that boat. The man on board the sloop undertook to experiment with her in his absence. That he was incapable of doing what he undertook to do is shown by the fact that the sloop was at anchor.

There is no excuse for running down a boat at anchor, and that is what he did. But he proved himself a brave fellow after all. He plunged into the water and at the risk of his own life he endeavored to reach the drowning man and woman. He failed. Poor fellow! Everybody must admire him for his bravery, and everybody must censure him for his folly.

A Croak from a Quaker Bird.
 We print elsewhere an admirable letter from a critic who spells Britannia with two t's and one n, and whose liberality of spirit seems equal to his learning. He is unhappy because the newspapers celebrate the victories of the Vigilant, and he seems to be especially grieved because THE SUN shouts for joy and also sings when the American yacht or any other thing American wins. He gives his name and address, and we are glad to add his photograph. There must be interesting conformation, queer vases and ravines, and sudden hollows in his cranium. Is he an Englishman? It is probable enough. The English possess many amiable qualities, and few of these are more marked than their reluctance to have anybody brag but themselves. But surely an Englishman, however wanting in his orthography, would know how to spell Britannia. The critic must be a reflected Englishman, a Mugwump who feels called upon to show his superiority to his countrymen by urging them to reject any display of national feeling. He would have them model themselves after the wooden Indian, and be no more demonstrative than a saddle of mutton. In his mind it is vulgar to show that you are an American, or to betray any signs of human and natural emotion. When Vigilant wins he would have us walk about as solemn as a slate grave-stone. It is so ungodlike to be patriotic, and it shows such a want of modesty to be glad that your own side wins.

THE SUN is the enemy of all this affectation. It believes thoroughly in the United States. It prides the country to any other by a large majority. Every time American skill or muscle wins THE SUN will celebrate the victory gayly and heartily; and every time the Americans are beaten it will bear up in entire good humor. We are not here for the purpose of sitting about like a grandiose carved in alabaster. We should think less of Americans if we thought that they had not enough of simplicity and genuineness to show that they are glad when they are glad. We don't regard station as the chief of virtues or as any virtue at all. A genuine American should love his country first of all;

and then, if his digestion and conscience are sound, there is every reason why he should have fun in season. When the American side wins in any contest of strength or agility or science, then the American ought to smile all over. It is silly to put on a funeral face at a wedding breakfast. It is rank humbug not to rejoice when you have cause to rejoice. In short, if the Americans celebrate their victories, they act like sensible, natural, and unaffected human beings. If the critic who has put his life into ink and protested against the celebration of national and sporting triumphs had ever heard of the Greek by the most cultivated and the most moderate people that has lived, or if he had dipped into a "crib" on PINDAR, he would know with what general public rejoicing, what supreme municipal honors, what dithyrambic rapture, athletic victories were celebrated by the quickest minded and most temperate thinking nation of antiquity. We prefer to see the Americans imitate that mobile and impressionable race to seeing them imitate a race that makes a fetish of a stove-pipe hat and regards dull and expressionless simulation as respectability as the perfection of manner and conduct.

Saratoga, Sept. 25. Is the place and date of the Democratic State Convention. The Populists meet on Sept. 11, the Republicans on the 18th, and the Democrats on the 25th, three successive Tuesdays.

The act of Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY in dividing among charitable institutions his share as a member of the National Academy of Sciences, in the case of the National Academy of Sciences, is a noble and generous act. It is a noble and generous act.

We concur in everything that can be said in praise of Mr. STEINWAY as a man and a citizen, but our Hebrew contemporary rather overcolors his picture. He has taken pay for public services that had been of no value to the public, and it was but a simple conscience which impelled him to give back the money.

Perhaps the wonderful folly and mischievousness of what was done by the late Rapid Transit Company, for the purpose of penetrating the enemy's camp, probably by stealth, a Chinese officer, who must have been prying around, caught sight of the audacious reporters as they were about to jump ashore near the camp. The officer cornered them on the spot, as he thought, and warned them not to land, and prohibited them from going out to sea again. One might think that they were stuck, but they did not think so. They were after news, and bound to get it. While the Chinese officer was getting ready to attack them they managed to get away, and the Chinese officer who had come out to look at them, and who told them the secrets of the Chinese camp. Thereupon the reporters fearlessly struck out to sea, despite the Chinese officer's warning, and landed at Inchon, and sent the news quick as lightning to our go-ahead contemporary, the Kokum Shimbun.

We wish we knew the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it. We would like to make them famous all over North America. We respectfully ask the Shimbun to give them the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it. We would like to make them famous all over North America. We respectfully ask the Shimbun to give them the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it.

We have not heard of a single piece of enterprise performed by any of the reporters of our Chinese contemporaries, not even by those of the Hu-Pao, which is a paper that blows a good deal of hot air.

It is to us, therefore, as though the King of the Rising Sun was bound to beat the Celestial Empire.

From the Mother of a Boy in the Elmira Reformatory.
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I, a mother having an only child in the Elmira Reformatory, have read with great care your sensible and well-considered comments upon their institution, and I am glad to find that you have so fairly and so wisely raised, fairly depicted, had an excellent home, and kind parents, but unfortunately was somewhat inclined to associate with inferior company, which sent him to the reformatory. Reading of the so-called horrors in the New York World almost deprived me of reason, so that on Jan. 13, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, I resolved to proceed from Brooklyn to Elmira, and instead of finding my boy a victim of crime, I found him a well-behaved, well-raised, fairly educated, had an excellent home, and kind parents, but unfortunately was somewhat inclined to associate with inferior company, which sent him to the reformatory.

At the Elmira Reformatory, a complaint was raised that the contractor could not get the work done in time, and finally a commission, consisting of Civil Engineers A. S. Brown, M. J. F. O'Connell, and J. F. O'Connell, was appointed to investigate. The commission, after a thorough examination, found that the contractor was not to blame, and that the work was done in time. The contractor was not to blame, and the work was done in time.

Finally, we have the accident to the engine of the Erie Railroad, the largest granite dock built in the world, and the largest granite dock built in the world. The accident was due to the fact that the engine was not properly maintained, and the dock was not properly maintained.

The whole makes up a series of troubles and misadventures, which are the result of the fact that the contractor was not properly maintained, and the dock was not properly maintained.

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submitting to severe examinations, but by a thesis which must be accepted before the candidate is examined, and which must show an original treatment of the subject discussed, or give evidence of independent research.

The aim, in fine, of the Harvard Graduate School is to give to the degrees of Ph. D. and S. D. all the weight and significance which attach to them in the chief German universities. In this country, as in Germany, the certificates mentioned may be now said to have a commercial value for those who intend to follow a teaching career. Those who hold them are recognized as qualified to give instruction in the department wherein they have gained distinction, and to advance knowledge in that field by their own investigations.

A mile in 2:08 1/2 by Fantasy, and a quarter in 30 seconds by Directum are the pages this far put into the board that marks this year's struggle to beat the trotting record. Arion and Kremlin haven't yet pegged. Bring them on and let them all cut loose.

The British Government has at last induced the Argentinean republic to assent to the extradition of the fugitive Englishman, JAMES BALFOUR, who was the central figure in the Laborer Building Society frauds in London. His case did not come under the extradition treaty between England and Argentina, but England recently rendered a signal service to the Argentinean Government, for which BALFOUR'S surrender was probably the return. BALFOUR was one of the biggest, sharpest, meanest, and most rascally of swindlers; he brought the ruin upon thousands of innocent people. There can be no help for his victims; but the criminal is now pretty sure of receiving such punishment as the law can inflict.

The reporters who have been sent to Corea by the estimated Japanese contemporaries are covering themselves with glory. One of our dispatches has told of the deed done at Nai Tong by three of them, representing the enterprising Kokum Shimbun. They got into a little Korean boat at Inchon, struck out for Nai Tong, which lies near A-San, the headquarters of the Japanese forces, for the purpose of penetrating the enemy's camp, probably by stealth. A Chinese officer, who must have been prying around, caught sight of the audacious reporters as they were about to jump ashore near the camp. The officer cornered them on the spot, as he thought, and warned them not to land, and prohibited them from going out to sea again. One might think that they were stuck, but they did not think so. They were after news, and bound to get it. While the Chinese officer was getting ready to attack them they managed to get away, and the Chinese officer who had come out to look at them, and who told them the secrets of the Chinese camp. Thereupon the reporters fearlessly struck out to sea, despite the Chinese officer's warning, and landed at Inchon, and sent the news quick as lightning to our go-ahead contemporary, the Kokum Shimbun.

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The British Government has at last induced the Argentinean republic to assent to the extradition of the fugitive Englishman, JAMES BALFOUR, who was the central figure in the Laborer Building Society frauds in London. His case did not come under the extradition treaty between England and Argentina, but England recently rendered a signal service to the Argentinean Government, for which BALFOUR'S surrender was probably the return. BALFOUR was one of the biggest, sharpest, meanest, and most rascally of swindlers; he brought the ruin upon thousands of innocent people. There can be no help for his victims; but the criminal is now pretty sure of receiving such punishment as the law can inflict.

The reporters who have been sent to Corea by the estimated Japanese contemporaries are covering themselves with glory. One of our dispatches has told of the deed done at Nai Tong by three of them, representing the enterprising Kokum Shimbun. They got into a little Korean boat at Inchon, struck out for Nai Tong, which lies near A-San, the headquarters of the Japanese forces, for the purpose of penetrating the enemy's camp, probably by stealth. A Chinese officer, who must have been prying around, caught sight of the audacious reporters as they were about to jump ashore near the camp. The officer cornered them on the spot, as he thought, and warned them not to land, and prohibited them from going out to sea again. One might think that they were stuck, but they did not think so. They were after news, and bound to get it. While the Chinese officer was getting ready to attack them they managed to get away, and the Chinese officer who had come out to look at them, and who told them the secrets of the Chinese camp. Thereupon the reporters fearlessly struck out to sea, despite the Chinese officer's warning, and landed at Inchon, and sent the news quick as lightning to our go-ahead contemporary, the Kokum Shimbun.

We wish we knew the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it. We would like to make them famous all over North America. We respectfully ask the Shimbun to give them the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it. We would like to make them famous all over North America. We respectfully ask the Shimbun to give them the names of the three Japanese war correspondents who did it.

We have not heard of a single piece of enterprise performed by any of the reporters of our Chinese contemporaries, not even by those of the Hu-Pao, which is a paper that blows a good deal of hot air.

It is to us, therefore, as though the King of the Rising Sun was bound to beat the Celestial Empire.

From the Mother of a Boy in the Elmira Reformatory.
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I, a mother having an only child in the Elmira Reformatory, have read with great care your sensible and well-considered comments upon their institution, and I am glad to find that you have so fairly and so wisely raised, fairly depicted, had an excellent home, and kind parents, but unfortunately was somewhat inclined to associate with inferior company, which sent him to the reformatory. Reading of the so-called horrors in the New York World almost deprived me of reason, so that on Jan. 13, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, I resolved to proceed from Brooklyn to Elmira, and instead of finding my boy a victim of crime, I found him a well-behaved, well-raised, fairly educated, had an excellent home, and kind parents, but unfortunately was somewhat inclined to associate with inferior company, which sent him to the reformatory.

At the Elmira Reformatory, a complaint was raised that the contractor could not get the work done in time, and finally a commission, consisting of Civil Engineers A. S. Brown, M. J. F. O'Connell, and J. F. O'Connell, was appointed to investigate. The commission, after a thorough examination, found that the contractor was not to blame, and that the work was done in time. The contractor was not to blame, and the work was done in time.

Finally, we have the accident to the engine of the Erie Railroad, the largest granite dock built in the world, and the largest granite dock built in the world. The accident was due to the fact that the engine was not properly maintained, and the dock was not properly maintained.

The whole makes up a series of troubles and misadventures, which are the result of the fact that the contractor was not properly maintained, and the dock was not properly maintained.

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